

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 222 St. between 5th and 6th ave.—  
RIP VAN WINKLE.FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise)—  
ELEPHANT.GLOBE THEATRE, 75 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—  
THE SINGING FAMILY.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street—  
THE SINGING FAMILY.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—ENGLISH OPERA—  
RIP VAN WINKLE.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 70 Broadway—ALADDIN—  
THE SINGING FAMILY.

THE BLIND BOGANS—ROMEO JAFFEE JENKINS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and  
10th St.—LA GRANDE DOUGLASS.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—THE PANTOMIME OF  
WICK WILKIE WINKLE.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th St.—Perform-  
ances every afternoon and evening.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—FANTASIE THE SING-  
ING FAMILY.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth St.—MAN  
AND WIFE.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S FAIR THEATRE, Brooklyn—  
MAN AND WIFE.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 501 Bowery—VARI-  
ETY ENTERTAINMENT, 14th St.THEATRE COMIQUE, 64 Broadway—COMIE VOCAL-  
ES, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2 P.M.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTER HALL, 563 Broadway—  
NEGRO MINSTER HALL, FARGO, BURLINGTON, &c.BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—NEGRO MIN-  
STER HALL, BURLINGTON, &c.BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE—WOLFE, ROGERS &  
WHITE'S MINSTER HALL—HEAVEN'S REVENGE, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth St.—SCENES IN  
THE KING, ACROBATS, &c.NEW YORK AND AMERICAN ANATOMY, 48 Broadway—  
SCENES AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, November 9, 1870.

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ONE OATH LOST.—Greely will not be required to take the oath as Member of Congress.

THE NEW FRENCH LOAN.—The incorrect wording of the press cable telegram with reference to the French loan in the London market created the impression that the bonds were rated at one hundred and two as their selling price. The loan was given to the agents at eighty-five, and the advance upon that price being two per cent, their price is only eighty-seven. The cable despatch erroneously expressed the "advance" as a "premium."

A POOR COLORED REPEATER is confined, awaiting trial, charged with registering his name too often. Why cannot the Judges of the United States Circuit Court give the poor fellow a trial, and, if guilty, sentence him, as the white repeater Quinn was, to two years' confinement in the Albany jail, just to relieve him from his present misery? At any rate, give the unfortunate colored man a chance for his liberty.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF POSSESS arrived at Versailles as a negotiator between King William and the Pope. The bluff German monarch has heretofore been remarkably courteous to the Head of the Church, and there is no reason to doubt that he will still treat the distracted Pontiff well; but it is evidence of sad discomfiture for the old gentleman that he should have to negotiate at all with a heretic.

It is said Horace Greeley had "kittens in his old hat" when the polls closed yesterday in the Sixth Congressional district. No wonder he swore.

EATING THE MENAGERIE.—The animals in the Jardin des Plantes have been purchased by the government in Paris. With the range thus given to the culinary art we shall hear of some astonishing dishes in the coming Paris, by de fare. With tiger à la mode, lion biftek, hyena ragout and other delicacies in the wild animal line, we may look for unprecedented triumphs of French culinary art.

FULTON AND TILTON.—A CURIOUS COMPROMISE.—A conference of three mutual friends of these philosophers has recently been engaged in the serious and important work of deciding whether Tilton told the truth when he charged Fulton with the unevangelical act of guzzling lager beer in a Bowery saloon after a Sunday evening sermon on temperance, or whether Fulton was veracious in denying the charge, and they have arrived at the remarkable conclusion that both gentlemen have meant to be perfectly true and honorable in their statements, and that the public may believe which one of them it chooses. This beats the famous Crowder's Quail law all to pieces, and is only equalled by the reply of the peep-showman to the boy who, viewing a picture of Waterloo, asked which was Napoleon and which was Wellington: "My little boy, you pays your money and you takes your choice."

## Yesterday's Election—New York City and State and Other States.

The returns of yesterday's elections beyond this city and its immediate surroundings are scattered and mostly incomplete. The majority of Hoffman in this city in 1868 of sixty-nine thousand has been cut down to about fifty thousand, and his majority in Kings county of twenty-six thousand in 1868 has been reduced, as reported, to twelve thousand. Had the republicans, then, of the rural districts done as well yesterday as in 1868, Hoffman would have been defeated by a handsome majority the other way on the aggregate vote of the State. But the returns from the interior exhibit a general run of democratic gains, while the vote polled is apparently pretty full. The majority of Hoffman, however, from the returns before us, will not much exceed twenty thousand, from the losses in this old metropolitan district, which he has had to make up from his general gains throughout the State.

But if the republicans of the interior and border counties, northward and westward and next to Pennsylvania, have lost all along upon a pretty full vote, we must look to some other cause than "general apathy" to explain the fact. We know that Senator Fenton has not been a very active worker for General Woodford in this canvass; we know that he was grievously offended with the appointment of Thomas Murphy as Collector of this port, and with the removal of General Merritt from his snug office in this city; and we know that in 1853 a squabble between the two democratic factions of that day over this Custom House split the party throughout the State into two nearly equal divisions—hard-shell and soft-shell. We apprehend that some such disturbing cause, through Fenton and his faction, has operated to the prejudice of Woodford throughout the State, and in retaliation against General Grant. However, neither General Grant nor his popularity as the recognized head and candidate of the republican party is, under the circumstances, injured by Woodford's defeat, which was considered a sure thing from the beginning.

The new election laws of Congress, from their practical application in this city, have established two important facts. We have had, from their quiet and conciliatory enforcement, one of the most orderly and peaceable elections we have ever known; and we see that the Tammany democracy of this city have nothing to fear from the exclusion of fraudulent voters and repeaters and false counting. We have seen, too, that whereas in the outset of the late campaign the offensive threatenings by the republican journals of the interposition of the United States Army in this election, and the somewhat ostentatious proceedings of the United States officials in this city, aroused a bitter feeling of opposition among the democracy to "bayonets at the polls," the whole trouble, through the measures of conciliation finally adopted, was quietly settled. No soldiers were seen at the polls—they were not visible anywhere in the streets of the city—although, to meet any possible contingency of rioting, they were placed within convenient reach of the federal officers charged with the execution of the national laws. In this delicate business, then, it will be perceived that General Grant knows how to enforce the laws without giving needless offence. He is, in truth, one of the most amiable though one of the most resolute of men in doing that which he holds to be his duty. With Congress firmly in his control it will be no difficult task for a man of this character to keep the republican party well in hand for the next Presidential campaign.

It will require a day or two yet to gather up the killed and wounded among the candidates of this State for Congress and the Legislature. The democrats will be lucky if they secure a reliable working majority in the Assembly, though we presume the great railway interests of the State have not overlooked this important matter of a pliable Legislature. The Senate holds over and is all right; it is upon the Assembly that everything depends.

From the others of the eighteen States holding their elections yesterday our returns are scanty, excepting those from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which are always promptly rendered in. In Jersey, however, it appears, as we expected, that the republicans have been gaining something from the colored vote. They have also gained some ground in Kentucky, and some in Maryland, though not as much as they expected. On the other hand, our first despatches from Virginia and Alabama indicate democratic gains, and at this rate it is probable that Tennessee and Missouri, from conflicting republican factions, will come out fearfully democratic. In Massachusetts, as usual, the republicans sweep the board, only a little more so this time than the last preceding time, from the excitement, perhaps, of the third party labor reform, women's rights and temperance ticket of Wendell Phillips. Lastly, we have the astounding report from Rhode Island that Civil Service Jenckes, for Congress, is left out in the cold with Mr. Schenck, of Ohio.

To sum up, as far as we know these November elections do not materially change the pre-existing political condition of things, except to the advantage of General Grant and his administration, in a national view, and to the advantage of the Tammany democracy in New York, city and State.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.—It is evident that the war is to be prosecuted with unusual vigor since all hopes of an armistice have failed. The Prussians are pushing their columns actively on the Loire, and a general battle is said to have taken place at Orleans. Belfort, on the Eastern frontier, has been invested, communication northward from Lyons has been cut, and it is stated that Verdun has capitulated. This latter fortress is of no strategic value, but it has made a gallant defence and the moral effect is about the worst consequence of the surrender. At Paris strict orders have been issued forbidding the ingress or egress of any persons whatever, and the bombardment is delayed, it is said, only on account of the King's reluctance to shell the magnificent city while there may be a possibility of peace.

THE CULPRIT who stole Greeley's umbrella yesterday is responsible for an extraordinary amount of profanity. The highest kind of tariff could not keep out the snipe.

## Failure of the Proposed Armistice—Is Paris Doomed?

The friends of peace and humanity everywhere must deeply regret the failure of the proposed armistice between the great belligerents in Europe. All hoped that the dreadful carnage would be suspended long enough to allow the French nation to elect a Constituent Assembly and to give a fair expression of public sentiment on proposals for peace. There was hope, too, that if an armistice could be concluded for this purpose the war would not be renewed. The news from Europe has destroyed these hopes. The provisional government of France wanted food to be admitted into Paris for the twenty-five days of armistice, so that the city might not be in a worse condition for defence and resistance should the war be resumed at the end of that time. Of course if France and Prussia could not agree upon terms of peace the former would be in a worse condition for resistance at the expiration of the armistice, through the consumption of the limited amount of food in the beleaguered city of Paris. The object of the French government was to maintain the status quo, so that each of the belligerents should be in the same and as good position for resuming hostilities should peace not be made. Then it appears the French authorities wanted Alsace and Lorraine to vote for members of the Constituent Assembly. The Prussians refused both these conditions. Thereupon M. Thiers, who was negotiating on the part of the French at the Prussian royal headquarters, was recalled, and the proposed armistice failed.

Did the French provisional government really desire an armistice? Was it afraid of submitting the question of peace to the people? Was it apprehensive of the popular vote being against itself and the republic? There is a suspicion that the men who compose that government cared less about peace or France than maintaining their own power at any cost. It is thought by some that they are pandering to the passions of the worst classes, regardless of the welfare of the country, for the purpose of holding the reins of power. It may be so; still the latest news shows that the people in Paris, at least, sustain the defiant attitude of the government. It is not unlikely that if the government had accepted the Prussian terms for an armistice it would have fallen before the fury of the populace. The situation was a critical one, undoubtedly, though we think Jules Favre, Trochu, Gambetta and all the other leaders of the French in this crisis should have risked something and have taken the responsibility to save Paris and the country from further disasters.

While we admire the heroism of the French people we cannot close our eyes to the stern facts of their disorganized and terrible condition. We cannot but see that they are in the grip of the mighty hosts of Germany, and that their struggles are like those of the lacoon, hopelessly enveloped and writhing in the coils of the serpents. With all their fine armies destroyed and six or seven hundred thousand veteran, well disciplined and splendidly handled troops of the enemy on their soil, how can they hope to turn the tide of battle? Paris may make a brave defence, but it must fall in time before the vast forces and resources of the enemy. Unless something should occur—some other proposition be made and accepted for an armistice or for peace—the beautiful and gay capital of Europe is doomed. This splendid capital of the civilized world must fall as Strasbourg and Metz have fallen. It is a sad event to contemplate and one that in the pages of history would not redound to the honor of Prussia if it pushes the war to such an extremity. Still the French will have to bear the blame for not yielding to the fate of war and the inexorable demands of the conqueror.

It is possible some other terms may be proposed to end this fearfully bloody war, either by the Prussians or through the interposition of foreign Powers, though the prospect at present is gloomy. While none of the monarchical nations of Europe can be expected to look with favor upon the incipient French republic it is not to their interest to see the nation destroyed or to have Prussia overwhelmingly powerful. It is possible, then, that as the late proposed armistice has failed some of the great Powers, if not all, may yet find a solution for the difficulty. We hope that may be so; that Paris and France may be saved and that this bloodiest of modern wars may soon be ended.

THE NEGRO IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES is as certain a conclusion from the late election in South Carolina as the fungus "maggot in the woodpile" ever was. Three of them, two colored mulatto and one unqualified negro, have been returned in the four districts of South Carolina. The quotation "mulatto" includes all grades of a shadowy complexion lighter than sooty black, so that the two coming members so quoted may be any color from a rich mahogany to a creamy lavender. We have not had a bona fide member of the House of African descent, though the sent of Menard, of Louisiana, may cling round it still, and Revels, who is of the unadulterated order, even now infects the atmosphere of the Senate. But the charm is broken, and negroes by scores will threaten the lower House of Congress with their credentials next March. We hope the fact will afford some consolation to the young democratic candidates in this city, who by their defeat yesterday will be saved the dire shame of associating with negroes in the hall of Congress.

DE RODAS will remain Captain General of Cuba for some time to come. He will "stick."

THE OUTBREAK AT PERPIGNAN.—The disturbance by the Reds at the little town of Perpignan, near the Spanish frontier, in France, is a serious affair. It shows that the scenes of civil war, commenced at Marseilles, have their ramifications throughout the nation and are fast contributing to render France another Mexico. It is one of the strange revenges of this surprising war that France, which six years ago, as an empire, intervened so imposingly in the affairs of Mexico, intent on making an empire of that distracted republic, by placing a German prince on her throne, should now be a republic almost as distracted as Mexico, owing to the same disastrous consequence of a German prince seeking a republican throne.

## The Herald of the Mouthpiece of Great Men.

Among our special despatches from Europe yesterday were published two highly interesting conversations between our correspondents and Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern and General Changarnier. The object of these interviews—to ascertain the opinions of these prominent men on the war and matters pertaining to it—was frankly stated by our correspondents when making the request, and the interviews were as frankly granted both by the Prince and General. There was no reserve—no fear of having their views published to the world. They seemed to think that mankind had a right to know their sentiments, and that the leading journal of the great American republic was the proper medium through which to communicate them. This is a significant fact, showing on one hand the power of the press, and, on the other, the progress of liberal and democratic ideas even among the princes and statesmen of monarchical Europe. How different the conduct of these persons in this respect to that of some of our small politicians, who are afraid of being interviewed by men of the press!

Hardly any of our readers can have failed to notice the clearly expressed views of Prince Hohenzollern on the cause of the war, particularly as he was such a prominent actor in the commencement of the trouble. His being a candidate for the Spanish throne was the pretext Napoleon made for declaring war against Prussia. But he says this honor was unsought by him, that the crown was offered in good faith by General Prim, mainly with the view of drawing Spain and Portugal into closer union in the future, as his wife was a Portuguese princess. He believed Napoleon had resolved to conquer Germany, overthrowing the strength of that country, for even his withdrawal from being a candidate for the Spanish throne did not satisfy the French Emperor. He said that the King of Prussia and all the German princes desired peace, and more so than the German people. Though he thinks the French have not realized fully the helpless condition to which they are reduced he still believes that if the mass of the people could vote on the question the war would be closed immediately. He considers the obstacle to peace to be in the leaders of the French people and the rabid press of Paris. It is his opinion that the present lesson, bitter as it is, will benefit the French by curing their national vanity; subduing their ambition and making them a more practical people. The Prince said many other sensible things and concluded by remarking that Germany would never pause an instant in the war till she obtained her object, and that the bombardment of Paris would commence immediately the siege guns shall be in place unless negotiations for peace should be successful.

General Changarnier did not hesitate to say to our other correspondent that Bazaine could and ought to have cut his way through the besieging forces at Metz before his army was too reduced to make the attempt. In this his opinion accords with that expressed by General Trochu. He said, however, that at the time of surrender the beleaguered army was incapable of cutting its way through the German forces. He blames Bazaine for his incapacity for and sacrificing his magnificent army through his ambitious and intriguing conduct, though he does not admit that the Marshal was a traitor. The old hero spoke with deep feeling of the sad condition of France. He thought the republicans impracticable, and believed the only hope for the future repose and prosperity of his country was in the restoration of the Orleans dynasty.

Thus we see how earnestly and frankly these distinguished men conversed with our correspondents. It will be remembered, too, in connection with this subject of the press being made the medium of great men communicating their views to the world, that Count Bismarck some time ago discussed freely his policy and important State matters with another correspondent of the HERALD. This able statesman comprehended at once the power of the press and the value of having his views published first in the leading independent journal of America. The account of that interview created a great sensation in Germany and throughout Europe, as Count Bismarck, no doubt, expected it would. The policy of his administration was fully revealed. On another occasion, as will also be remembered, the great Austrian statesman, Von Beust, exposed to a HERALD correspondent his views and purposes in the government of Austria. We might mention also our special reports of important and interesting interviews with Menabrea, the Premier of Italy, with Cardinal Antonelli, with the Emperor Napoleon and with other European statesmen and heads of government. All this shows the mighty agency of the independent press in recognizing that fact. It is the new power of modern times—a power to which monarchs bow and by which people are led. It is, as Junius said, the palladium of liberty. It is, in connection with the telegraph and steam power, the lever that moves society, that enlightens and instructs mankind and that marches at the head of the civilization of this wonderful, progressive age.

THE ELECTION AND WALL STREET.—The Wall street speculators went home Monday night in some trepidation, owing to the combustible elements in the political situation, capital being very apt to button up its pockets on the least scent of danger to the public peace. But the formal agreement of the leading men of all parties to unite their efforts for the preservation of good order made them very happy yesterday, and Wall street was buoyant, its serenity being disturbed for a brief spell only when the occurrence in the Eighth ward was magnified into a bloody riot by newsboys more enterprising than honest.

THE VOTE OF PARIS.—The complete returns of the vote in Paris on the question of sustaining the government of national defence of which General Trochu is President, show an immense majority in the affirmative. The vote stood 557,996 in favor of the government and 62,638 against it. These figures indicate that while there are over half a million men in Paris who awfully approve the policy of Trochu and his associates, for defending their beautiful capital against the invaders, there are some sixty thousand malcontents who are disposed to use any favorable pretext to create disturbances and paralyze the patriotic efforts

of the government. The Prussians would very probably be in Paris to-day but for the determination of Trochu and his coadjutors.

## The Mismangement at Metz.

General Changarnier's statement of the circumstances of the surrender of Metz, which he made in conversation with a HERALD correspondent at Brussels on Saturday, leaves no doubt that Bazaine's own vanity has cost France her finest fortress and her best disciplined army. For twenty-eight days after he entered Metz he was to escape lay open and he could have formed a junction with MacMahon. The force that he had with him could have overcome any opposition from the army which Steinmetz commanded, and there would have been no Sedan. The secret seems to have been, however, that Bazaine rather preferred being cooped up in Metz. The immense strength of that fortress rendered him apparently secure, while his isolation removed him from the range of falling dynasties that were about crushing all around him. With his force of one hundred and fifty thousand men, cut off from communication with his superiors, he was himself a chief, and, with the successful defence which he hoped to make even till the end of the war, he expected to become the hero of France. He "fussed about," as General Grant expresses it, making sham sorties, which really were no sorties at all—merely promenades in force, intended to convey to the minds of his soldiery the idea that he was anxious to escape, to get into the field once more, and to take his portion of the disaster that he already saw was threatening France. It was not cowardice. It was vanity—this soldierly vanity which so invariably goes hand in hand with valor, but which in this instance sacrificed the last regular army of France to the mere hope of hero worship. "Bazaine held Metz after France had dropped all her strongholds into the hands of the enemy," was the praise he hoped to hear, according to General Changarnier's view. But "God disposed," and Bazaine gave up Metz while Paris, all the west and south of France, and even the insignificant fortress of Neuf Breisch, on the Rhine frontier, in the heart of what is in effect the enemy's country, still contest against the rule of the Prussian. Thus an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men and the strongest fortress of France are sacrificed to the vanity—woefully unsatisfied—of a marshal of the empire.

It is interesting in view of General Changarnier's statement to recall the view taken by General Grant on the same subject in his conversation recently with our Washington correspondent. General Grant, it will be remembered, said that he thought Bazaine could have got out of Metz. "I would have fussed around till I cut my way through," said the conqueror of Lee. He thought that Bazaine should have kept himself from being "bottled up" in Metz at all; but even after getting in with the fine army under his control he should have forced his way out again. General Changarnier's statement now fully explains why Bazaine did not cut his way out and upholds the plain strategic view which General Grant, three thousand miles away, with his clear, experienced military head, takes of the mismangement at Metz.

## Another Premonitory Flash from Rome.

Our very interesting special despatch, direct from Rome, published under our European telegraphic head this morning, conveys the fact—important in a religious point of view—that the festival of San Carlo, held in that city on the 4th inst., fell as flat as did the All Saints' celebration on Tuesday week. The usual pageanters were omitted, and the Pope, in concluding high mass in the chapel of the Vatican, made the remarkable and significant prediction that the present state of things—meaning the Italian occupancy of the Eternal City—would soon end. The new year, he further remarked, would signalize the triumph of the Apostolic cause. Moreover, the despatch informs us that money contributions are flowing in from all quarters to the Holy Father, in order to relieve him of the necessity of accepting the monthly subsidy of two hundred and fifty thousand lire offered by the Italian government. A foreign dame of high degree lays her entire fortunes at the feet of his Holiness, and addresses from English Catholic committees, signed by thousands, liken the hoped for triumph of Pius IX. to the rearing of Jesus from the sepulchre. All these events are unmistakable evidence of some impending effort to revolutionize Italy in any sense that will restore the temporal power in the Papal States, and we may therefore hold ourselves in readiness for early important news from that quarter. The adherents of the Papal power cannot, it seems, be overawed permanently, and in their case, at least, the old harsh saying, "Omnia cenalia Rome"—all things are purchasable at Rome—appears to be erroneous.

But the devotion, hopefulness, persistence and self-sacrifice manifested by the adherents of the temporal power constitute a wonderful example. They may well be likened to a rock, steadfast and unshaken amid the angry billows; and who can say that the Rock of St. Peter's will not, ere long, prove to be the sole stable rallying point for order and safety when all Europe shall be raging like a storm-tossed sea around it? Mad theories, confusion of counsel, unbridled passion, individual presumption increase upon Europe, and, indeed, upon all Christendom, and men look around perplexed for that high authority which shall have the right to say in our time, "Peace! be still!"

THE SICK MAN OF MEXICO.—The latest news from our special correspondent in the city of Mexico tells a very sad tale of the state of affairs in the country. To add to the difficulties of the situation President Juarez was taken suddenly ill, and fears were entertained that if he died a general revolution would be the result. It is only a few days since the telegraph informed us that the Mexican republic was quiet; but now things are changed, and a storm of revolution has broken out all over. Juarez' illness, no doubt, has contributed much to all this, and there is no knowing where it is going to stop. Mexico, instead of growing better, would seem to be getting worse. The most insignificant affair frequently serves to disturb the whole republic. In the States of Guerrero, Michoacan and Tehuantepec outbreaks have already occurred.

## Yachting—The Sappho and Tidal Wave Contest.

For some time past there has been published a flood of correspondence relative to the merits of the schooner yacht Tidal Wave. Her owner, Commodore William Voorhis, whose enterprise is highly commendable, has taken great pains to explain the capacities of his vessel and the honors she has already won. But the matter was not allowed to rest there. Exception was taken by another writer to some of the Commodore's opinions, as well as to his statements in connection with the questions at issue, which, being fresh in the minds of the public, need not now be reviewed. Suffice it that Commodore Voorhis claimed distinguished honors for his yacht, which his adversary was not altogether willing to concede. The worthy contest has been waged with vigor on both sides, each strenuously endeavoring to maintain and substantiate his points. Where or how the discussion might terminate it is indeed difficult to conjecture. The perfect deluge of correspondence which preceded the completion of the final arrangements for the Cambria and Dauntless ocean race would never have attracted such attention had it not been for the anticipations and hopes it created. After scores of long-winded letters had been carefully perused and studied—it was no easy task to make head or tail of some of them—after the public mind had been sufficiently feasted with the subject, what a pity and a waste of time it would have been if the "negotiations" had fallen through! There was a race, however, and so the lengthened correspondence was, after all, fruitful in its results. Since then one is inclined to believe that an appropriate argumentative skirmish is not only the order of the day, but almost necessary to stir up excitement and arouse such public interest as the noble sport so well deserves.

In connection with this we might observe that the preliminary fire which has marked the recent correspondence relative to the qualities of the Tidal Wave will not go for naught. Where there is smoke there is fire, and we are far from believing that the excellent letters, which have doubtless been read with pleasure, are only "fall of sound and fury, signifying nothing." Indeed, there is substantial proof to the contrary, as witness the spirited challenge of Commodore Voorhis to the owner of the famous yacht Sappho and published in the HERALD of Sunday. This at once dispels all doubt, and as Mr. Douglas was in all probability accept the offer another fine ocean race may in a few days be added to the brilliant record of the glorious season of 1870.

The contest, to which we look forward with interest, was suggested by the correspondence itself. The attention of a yachtsman had been attracted to the articles from Mr. Voorhis and others, and he wisely thought that the shortest way to end the controversy would be for Mr. Voorhis to challenge Mr. Douglas to sail a race outside the Hook. To this invitation the owner of the Tidal Wave promptly replied, offering to sail her against the Sappho twenty miles to windward and return, both yachts to sail with four lower sails, New York Yacht Club rules time allowance, each yacht to tack every fifteen minutes, for a prize cup of the value of five hundred dollars. Mr. Douglas to name the day and hour of the race. It is plain, therefore, that if Mr. Voorhis is not willing to allow the merits of his vessel to be questioned he is certainly not disposed to show the white feather. Such a race as this will unquestionably be one of importance, and its issue will be awaited with great pleasure. There is every indication that it will not be postponed by reason of calms, and we think that the much desired breeze will favor the fullest display of both vessels' seagoing qualities. The Sappho, Mr. Voorhis will admit, is a formidable opponent, and, should victory crown his courageous efforts, his triumph will be the more glorious and decisive. And even should he fail, the defeat of the Tidal Wave will hardly detract from her reputation, since the Sappho, at present the fastest yacht in the world, has already beaten the Cambria, Dauntless and others. In case the Tidal Wave should meet a similar fate her owner will have the grim satisfaction of knowing that he will have been the cause of adding one more laurel to the many which the Sappho has already won.

## The Present "Unpleasantness" Between the Tribune and World.

It is a great pity that these two leading partisan journals, the Tribune and World, cannot get along decently in their various avocations without abusing each other about the way they get their foreign news by telegraph. Who cares about the details of the management of these establishments? If, as the Tribune charges in its usual ferocious style, the World invents European despatches which it has never received by cable, or "pads" its despatches—this is a Tribune phrase, entirely new and not quite comprehensible—what of that? What do the public care, for instance, whether the World steals its telegraphic news from the Tribune or the Tribune steals from the World? They can get all the reliable telegraphic news from Europe every morning in the columns of the HERALD. If these two bellicose journals have a grievance which they are ventilating with mutual abuse it can be very easily remedied. That happy family known as the Associated Press might take the matter in hand and settle the difficulty in a very simple fashion. Indeed, it was proposed at a late meeting of the association that, in order to modify the existing absurd rule which compels papers to share a certain class of specials all around and make common property of them, papers using these special despatches should give credit to the journal from which they were received. But this proposition was not accepted, so the old rule stands as it did before, and we suppose the Tribune and the World will keep up their wrangling. The HERALD is quite willing to enter into an arrangement of this kind. If our contemporaries will give us credit for all the special news they receive from us we shall be content, and we may overlook the little pecuniary fact that while the city papers embrace in the Associated Press pay their share of the cable tolls, and no more, they do not contribute to the immense expenditure of keeping our correspondents in every quarter of the world in order to gather, to digest and to put in shape